231 provinces of China. "The ox of I-li, the sheep of the Altai Mountains, and the horse of the Pa-li-k'un region, all have widespread fame," states the *Ts'ai-cheng P'ing-lun*. Mr. Chao judges the number of domesticated animals in Sinkiang to be as follows:

AN ESTIMATE OF AVAILABLE LIVESTOCK IN SINKIANG

Livestock	*Amount*
Sheep	12,000,000
Horses	2,000,000
Goats	1,300,000
Cattle	1,000,000
Camels	500,000

"Animal husbandry," writes Mr. Chao, "is concentrated in the northern part of the province where the steppes along the I-li River and the Altai Range provide feeding ground. The Altai prairie is Sinkiang's leading sheep raising district, Suiting [I-li] is famous for cattle, and, with Chenhsi [Chen-hsi or Barkol] and Yenchi [Yen-ch'i or Karashahr], also well known for its horses."

237 He estimates Sinkiang's annual output of animal products, skins, and furs to be:

AN ESTIMATE OF SINKIANG'S ANNUAL OUTPUT OF ANIMAL PRODUCTS INCLUDING SKINS AND FURS

Product	*Amount*	
Wool	30,000,000	Catties
Camel's hair	2,500,000	"
Horse hair	1,200,000	"
Sheep skins	1,500,000	Pieces
Ermine skins (exports)	100,000	"
Ox hides	60,000	"
Fox skins (exports)	48,600	"
Horse hides	40,000	"
Wolf skins (exports)	11,000	"
Sable skins (exports)	5,000	"

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392 Five tractor repair works were under construction in 1955.
493 Each plant will have sixteen or fifteen mechanized worships. When completed, they will be able to repair as many as 475 tractors and combine harvesters each year in addition to making other farm tools and spare parts.

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327 There are scattered reports on other industrial developments
398 in Sinkiang, such as: (1) the August First Iron and Steel Plant,
399 (2) the October Motor Car Repair and Assembly Shop, (3) the
399 Urumchi Automatic Electric Plant, (4) the modernized August
256 First Flour Mill, (5) the Khotan Silk Factory, (6) Houcheng
288 Airplane Manufacturing Factory, and (7) more than a dozen
399 animal products processing plants, which process skins, furs
• 239 and intestines for the purpose of exporting them to the Soviet
439 Union. But detailed information on these projects is not available.

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121 5. Handicrafts.
178 The foregoing analysis concerns itself with the development
463 of modern industries in the Northwest under the Communist regime. But handicrafts still play a very important role in this

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463 area as they do in other parts of the country. According to a 1951 report, the main handicrafts in the Northwest were as follows:

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[284] (1) Cotton cloth. A side line of the peasant, it was produced practically everywhere in the area. However, the more important producing districts are: 1. Sian, Paochi, in Shensi, 2. Tienshui, Ho-hsi and Min-chin in Kansu, and 3. Turfan, toqsun and Aqsu in Sinkiang. In terms of quantities, the total annual output

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[433] in Shensi is approximately 3,779,670 pieces; in Kansu, 3,505,760 pieces, in Sinkiang, 4,400,000 pieces.

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[323] (2) Pottery. The annual output of pottery in the Northwest amounts to over 4,000,000 pieces. Of that amount Shensi produces
[433] more than 3,000,000 pieces, Kansu, 500,000, Ninghsia, 200,000, and Sinkiang, 50,000. The more famous pottery-producing districts are: 1. Huang-pao-chen and Chen-lu-chen in Tung-chuan, Shensi, which have been famous since the Sung Dynasty, 2. Yaokai in Yung-teng, Kansu, 3. Ah-kan-chen, Lanchou, Kansu, and An-kou-yao, Hua-ting, Kansu. The production consists mainly of pots, bowls, tea-pots, plates and tea-cups.

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463 (3) Paper. While paper is manufactured in many places in this
289 area, the more important paper-producing districts are: 1. Nancheng (Han-chung), Shensi, 2. Khotan, Sinkiang, 3. K'ang-cheng and Tien-shui, Kansu, and 4. Ying-chuan, Ninghsia. The main varieties are as follows:

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[433] (a) The "rough-edge" paper. Usually used as a writing paper, it is produced and consumed mainly in Shensi. The annual output is about 192,490 bundles.

(b) The "Flax paper." It may be made of white or black flax,